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CHURCHILL OUT AS HEAD OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Is Asked by the King to Form New Administration and Accepts Offer

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 23.—Britain's wartime coalition cabinet formed in Britain's darkest days in 1940 was formally broken up today when Prime Minister Churchill resigned and King George VI accepted the resignation and asked him to form a new administration, according to a London dispatch. A general election, the first in Britain in ten years, is expected to be called for on July 5.

Churchill was expected to form a new government within a few hours to serve until after the election, the report said. The Labor Party Ministers, who share in the cabinet the responsibility for prosecuting the war, have signified their determination to have no part in the administration until the elections are held.

The King's acceptance of Churchill's resignation was announced formally at 10 Downing Street through the Ministry of Information. The announcement said Churchill "accepted His Majesty's offer of Prime Minister."

Three weeks must elapse under an inter-party agreement before the monarch dissolves the heavily Conservative Parliament.

With Prime Minister Churchill's resignation the national government has come to an end and all offices now have become vacant.

Reuter's political correspondent believed it to be certain that the King will ask Churchill as head of the largest party in the existing House of Commons to form a "caretaker" government to carry on the business of the country pending the general election which cannot take place before July 5 at the earliest.

He said also, that it was certain now that Churchill will meet the Parliament next Tuesday—after the Whitsuntide recess—with his new government. The personnel of the new government is not to be known before the week-end though the Prime Minister's plans are understood to be well in hand, the correspondent said. It may be impossible for Churchill by next Tuesday to fill a number of minor government offices, but he may telescope and combine some departments temporarily.

However the Prime Minister has a big task in hand in reconstructing the cabinet and government. By the dissolution he lost three Labor War Cabinet Ministers—Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee, Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin, virtual dictator of Britain's 22,000,000 war manpower, and Home Secretary and Home Security Minister Herbert Morrison.

The Ministers certain to be retained in Churchill's government include, the correspondent added, non-party figures—Chancellor of Exchequer Sir John Anderson, War Secretary Sir James Crigg, Reconstructing Minister Lord Woolton, Supply Minister Sir Andrew Duncan and War Transport Minister Lord Leathers.

Parliament Dissolved

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 23.—The British Parliament will be dissolved on June 14, it was announced from 10 Downing Street tonight, according to a London dispatch.

Two thousand candidates are reported lining up for the British general election behind three strongly-contrasted political leaders, any one of whom may be Prime Minister in six weeks' time.

There are 640 Parliament seats to be filled. The Tories will have in the field well over 500 candidates of whom nearly half will be from the fighting services. The Labor will not be far behind and the Liberals will throw into the fight approximately 300 candidates.

The election finds the Liberals most unprepared of the three major parties, but given three more months Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader and co-leader Sir William Beveridge would have had 500 candidates.

Denies Labor's Charge

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 23.—Prime Minister Churchill today denied the Labor charge that he was trying to rush the elections, says a London report. He pointed out that in most cases, opinion is much divided as to the advantage accruing to either parties from the election being held in July or October.

Continuing, the report said that there is still no statement as to the plans of the coming general election, but diplomatic correspondents say that the election is almost certain to be held on July 5. An announcement of the dissolution of parliament is expected shortly.

Returning to London

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 23.—At Blackpool four members of the expiring coalition government heard of Prime Minister Churchill's resignation while they were attending the British Labor Party Conference. These ministers—Clement Attlee, Ernest Bevin, Herbert Morrison, and Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade,—had a private consultation. It is understood that they are going back to London tomorrow to clear up outstanding work in their departments, and they will hand in their seals of office to the King on Monday.

And so, Britain faces her first general election for 10 years. Also, it is known that there will be 1,500 candidates. They will be fighting for 640 seats, 25 more than in the present House owing to the recent sticking in of certain large constituencies.

Bevin today made a statement on Labor's international policy says a London report.

Labor, he said, stood for full agreement between the United States, Britain, and Soviet Russia to maintain peace and develop a higher standard of living with the complete removal of fear. It stood for a universal and orderly distribution of food. There must be international control over large areas of materials. It was, he said, no use talking about markets if they did not improve the standards of life of the common man. Labor's policy for British agriculture, he continued, was to make it more efficient by maintaining decent standards of agricultural pay.

He also spoke about conscription in Britain. He said that when the Pacific War was over, the present National Service Act, with its unlimited liability over the civilian, must go, and a more moderate act must take its place. But there must be some kind of military training in Britain. And industrial conscription must go with the Defense of the Realm Act, he added.

Meanwhile, all British newspapers agree that Churchill intends to hold Britain's coming election early in July. The London Daily Herald says the Executives of the Labor Party consider that no reply is necessary to Churchill's letter saying the efficiency of the coalition government would be impaired if the general election were put off for several more months.

This newspaper says that Labor is waiting for Churchill's announcement of the exact date of the election, and that the Prime Minister is expected to reveal this tomorrow, without waiting for a Parliamentary session.

Palestine Saboteurs Breach Iraq Oilpipe Along Jordan River

Domei

LISBON, May 23.—Saboteurs have breached the Iraq pipeline by means of explosives in the Beisan area of the Jordan River for the first time since the pre-war disturbances, according to a Jerusalem dispatch. They also mined telegraph poles in the same vicinity, the report said. Semi-official quarters in Jerusalem pointed out that the oil carried over the pipeline is required for the war against Japan.

LABOR LEADER OUTLINES PARTY'S POLICY TO INDIA

Bevin Says Rule From London Will End If They Are Returned to Power

Special

LISBON, May 23.—Ernest Bevin, Labor leader, outlined his Party's foreign policy at the annual conference in Blackpool today, and said, "If we are returned, we will close the India Office and transfer this business to the dominions," explaining that this act will give confidence that they (Indians) are no longer governed from the Whitehall, according to a Blackpool dispatch.

The Labor Party, he declared, had struggled hard to get the Cripps proposals accepted and he had a feeling that India regretted she did not accept them.

"I say to my Indian friends," he campaigned, "If you get a Labor Government, do not try more pressure on us than you did on other people We are ready to settle this problem and I am convinced that India must approach her responsibilities by the process of the unwritten Constitution.

"I would add year by year to the India Government more and more responsibility."

SYRIA AND LEBANON CUT RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

Situation in Levant Reaches Deadlock—Arab Nations Send Messages of Support

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 24.—Syria and Lebanon have severed their diplomatic relations with France, according to information received here today.

Syria Terminates Talks

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 23.—Syrian Prime Minister Jamil Mardam today handed a memorandum to General Beynet, French delegate general to the Levant States, that Syria and Lebanon have agreed to terminate talks with France concerning the drafting of the corollary to the proclamation of independence, according to a Beirut Damascus report.

Rejects French Proposal

Special

LISBON, May 23.—The tense Levant situation reached an apparent deadlock today with the rejection by the Syrian Government of the French demands for strategic, economic and cultural privileges in the area and the use of Syrian airfields and Lebanese ports, according to reports reaching here.

The Lebanese attitude is expected to be made known officially later today when Henry Pharaon, Foreign Minister of the Lebanon Government, will address the Lebanese Chamber. As messages of support came in from many parts of the Arab world and the "provocative aggressive action of French imperialism" was condemned in a cable from the Federation of Indian Associations in Great Britain to the Presidents of Syria and Lebanon, Jamil Mardam Bey, Syrian Foreign Minister and acting Prime Minister, told the Syrian Chamber that the French proposals were rejected because they involved the exploitation of Syria's natural resources and put obstacles in the way of the country's complete independence.

Meanwhile, a Cairo dispatch said today that Premier Nokrashy Pasha of Egypt told the press today that he received reports of very serious incidents occurring in Syria and Lebanon. He declared: "It is our great desire that the independence of our loved Syria and Lebanon be protected."

Other reports said that the Arab political leaders have called a sympathetic strike in Palestine while in Egypt King Farouk is reported to be taking keen interest in the situation.

Turks Training Syrians

Domei

LISBON, May 23.—A Damascus report said that the city's streets were thronged with young Syrians in uniforms holding meetings or marching in procession. The uniforms are mainly those of the national union for the defense of the rights of the country or of the gendarmerie which is now the only military formation open for enlistment.

Officers of the former Turkish Imperial Army are reported to have volunteered to train new recruits which include a number of Christians from the hill country. Bazaars are still shut.

Another Reuter message from Beirut said that over 1,000 students massed today at the Government House where Premier Karameh and Foreign Minister Henry Pharaon addressed them from the balcony. The students mainly from American universities carried the Lebanese and Syrian flags and posters saying "Time for action has begun" and "We want to join the army."

In the meantime, the American Legation and the British Embassy are keeping in very close touch with all the developments. The Syrian Charge d'Affaires today visited the American Minister in Egypt.

From Damascus, it is learned further that the British Consul in Transjordan met Jamil Mardam, Syrian Prime Minister, yesterday and handed Mardam some "important documents."

Cancels Celebration

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 23.—Transjordan has cancelled its celebration of national independence because of the situation in Syria and Lebanon, according to a Bagdad dispatch.

New Danish Envoy to Moscow

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 22.—T. Doessing, has been named the Danish Minister to Moscow following the resumption of diplomatic relations between Denmark and the Soviet Union which were broken off on June 24, 1941, three days after Germany launched her invasion of Russia, according to a Copenhagen report.

Some 250 B-29's Air Raid Tokyo; 27 Shot Down and 30 Damaged

Approximately 250 B-29 bombers from a southern base principally carried out a two and a half hour indiscriminate bombing attack on Tokyo with incendiaries from 1:30 a.m. on Thursday, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 3:30 p.m. the same day.

As a result of the bombing, a tea house in the gardens of the Imperial Palace and a building in the compounds of the Akasaka Detached Palace were reduced to ashes, the same communique stated, adding that the fires started at various places in the capital were brought under control by about 7 a.m. the same day.

It was also revealed that the Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces in counterattacking operations shot down 27 bombers and damaged 30.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3:30 p.m., May 24

"1. About 250 B-29 bombers from a southern base principally raided Tokyo Metropolis for about two hours and a half from 1:30 a.m. on May 24, carrying out indiscriminate bombing with incendiaries.

"2. Due to the bombing, a tea house in the gardens of the Imperial Palace and a building in the compounds of the Akasaka Detached Palace were burned down.

"3. Fires which broke out at various places in the Metropolis were almost brought under control by 7 a.m.

"4. Of the counterattacking battle results obtained by our Anti-Air Raid Forces, those that have become known were 27 planes shot down and about 30 damaged."

Shizuoka Also Raided

After a lapse of more than one month, B-29 bombers based in the southern area again raided Tokyo with incendiaries during the small hours of Thursday.

Flying at an altitude of 3,000 to 3,500 meters, the main strength of the enemy planes, numbering about 210, singly or in small formations, indiscriminately bombed the city area of the Metropolis for about two and a half hours from 1:30 a.m. Simultaneously some of the enemy raiders, about 40 in number, raided Shizuoka and Hamamatsu.

In the counterattacking battle, Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces shot down 27 bombers and damaged about 30.

As was revealed by the Imperial Headquarters, a tea house in the gardens of the Imperial Palace and a building used for storing fire-fighting apparatus in the compounds of the Akasaka Detached Palace were reduced to ashes.

The indiscriminate bombing attack resulted in the outbreak of fires at various places in the capital as well as in the cities of Kawasaki, Yokohama, Shizuoka, and Hamamatsu besides the southern part of Saitama Prefecture. However, all the fires were put under control by 7 a.m.

In close cooperation, the official and civilian defense corps promptly went into action to fight the fires, thus succeeding in minimizing the damage.

ALLIES SEIZE MEMBERS OF DOENITZ GOVERNMENT

Reich High Command Also Incarcerated—Part of War Prisoners Released

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 23.—All members of the acting German Government as well as members of the German High Command in Flensburg have been taken into custody as prisoners of war, the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Forces announced today, according to a Paris dispatch. Those arrested included 300 officers and a number of other ranks and civilians, the announcement said.

With regard to the above, a Reuter dispatch reports as follows:

"The announcement of the Eisenhower Headquarters signifies that an important change will be made in the positions of the members of the Doenitz regime rather than the German High Command. The members of the German High Command are being officially treated as war prisoners.

"By order of the Eisenhower Headquarters the German officers in the detention camp are doing the work necessary to discharge smoothly the task of disarming the German Army.

"The position of the members of the Doenitz regime are somewhat abnormal. It is not considered possible that they can play a part deemed necessary by the Occupation Army Headquarters, and that they are doing no such work. For one week after the surrender of Germany they continued Nazis propaganda over the Flensburg radio. Herein lies the reason for the abnormality of their positions."

The members of the Doenitz regime include such persons as Count Schwerin von Krosigk, Foreign Minister, Albert Speer, Munitions Minister, and others. Because the members of his regime have been detained as war prisoners, the function of the Doenitz regime has been suspended in name and substance.

War Prisoners Discharged

Domei

LISBON, May 22.—The Supreme Allied Headquarters announced today that General Dwight Eisenhower has authorized the discharge of certain groups of German war prisoners and disarmed German forces as well as certain classes of German women prisoners to facilitate the Allied occupation of Germany, according to a Paris dispatch.

Male groups affected, the announcement said, consist of agricultural workers, miners, transport workers and other key personnel required for farm production and certain vital industries.

In addition, men 50 years old and over also are being discharged. All women discharged will be subject to the discretion of the army group commanders to retain the medical personnel and certain clerical categories if their services are needed.

The announcement said that all discharged prisoners will revert to full civilian status and will not be subject to direct military control beyond that imposed on all German civilians. It is also said that there will be a careful scrutiny to see that no war criminals or people wanted on security grounds are turned loose.

CHUNGKING OFFENSIVE IN S.W. CHINA IMMINENT

90 Divisions Reported Preparing for Drive; American Officers are Active

Domei

SOUTH CHINA BASE, May 23.—All indications point to the opening soon of Chungking's general offensive in southwestern China. Chiang Kai-shek's clamor for opening such an offensive was the center of lively discussion in the recently concluded Sixth National Congress of the Chungking Kuomintang with General Ho Ying-chin, Commander of the Chungking army and air forces submitting his report on his inspection of the Hunan war front. According to the latest reports American-equipped and trained Chungking forces are building strong positions at Kweiyang and Chikiang. Forces under General Chang Fak-uei, head of the Kweilin command and commander of the Southwestern Army District on the other hand are already reported to be maneuvering in the Hochih area in Kwangsi province. These are indications of the imminence of large-scale ground operations on the Chinese continent.

It is significant there are about three thousand American officers at present in the Chungking forces. To each Chungking army there are one or two American staff officers; more than ten American officers to a division; three to four American officers to each battalion directing warfare and giving instructions. While the United States is exploiting the Chungking forces to resist the Japanese Expeditionary Forces with the bait of effecting landings on the Chinese coast with the intention thereby of seizing control of military operations on the Chinese mainland at the sacrifice of the Chungking forces, it is interesting to note that Chiang Kai-shek on his part is scheming to strengthen his own military position and to increase his power as dictator.

In launching a general offensive it is believed that Chungking hopes in concert with the American assault on the Japanese mainland to recover lost territory in the southwestern battle zone. That is clear from the fact that of some 90 divisions expected to participate in the general counter-offensive, the greater part of which will be formed by Chiang Kai-shek's prized central army troops and this in full knowledge of the formidable strength of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces. There is danger then that by sacrificing his own best troops, Chiang Kai-shek will find he is only picking American chestnuts from the fire with the consequence of a heavy blow to his own power.

TERRIFIC BATTLE RAGING ALONG SHURI-NAHA FRONT

Bloodiest Ever Experienced, Admits N.Y. Herald Tribune—U.S. Transports Heavily Hit

Domei

LISBON, May 22.—Along the forefront of the Shuri-Naha fighting lines on the main Okinawa Island a pitched battle is raging with the Japanese Forces putting up a formidable battle. Of the war situation there an AP special correspondent from Guam reported as follows today:

"The desperate fight on the main Okinawa Island has developed into a see-saw battle due to the fierce fight put up by the Japanese Army. The combat spirit of the Japanese remains unflagging. The battle on the Naha front today was staged for possession of the height generally called, "Bar Sugar." Meanwhile, Japanese Air Units intensified their offensive against the American warships engaged in landing supplies, and five of the American surface craft were damaged."

Pointing to the operational difficulties now confronting the Americans, the New York Herald Tribune editorially commented as follows, according to a New York dispatch:

Bloodiest Ever Experienced

The offensive against the Okinawa Islands was started on March 26, at the time when the American and British forces in Europe under the command of General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces in Europe, were operating in the Rhine area and the British forces had widened the bridgehead on the Weser River. During the ensuing six weeks, the American and British forces turned the war situation in the Rhine area favorable for them. In the Okinawa operation, however, the American 10th army was barely able to push its drive toward Naha during the same six weeks. If it takes such a length of time to push an inch ahead, there is no knowing what more difficulties are ahead for the Americans. The landing on the Okinawas was carried out rather easily, but the ensuing ground operations have proved the bloodiest and hardest ever experienced by the Americans in the Pacific area. Even the living inferno witnessed for three and a half weeks on Yiojima Island bears no comparison to the Okinawa operation in grimness and intensity.

The Japanese are skilled in strategic operations. They have strongly fortified the southern sector of the main island, and are constantly hampering the advance of the American 10th army. Furthermore, large transports have been ceaselessly subjected to attacks by Japanese Special Attack Units. In view of the stupendous number of personnel losses, the Americans have been forced to employ B-29's which should primarily be used for strategic bombing attacks against Japan Proper, in their tactical bombing of airfields and supply bases in Japan. The fighting morale of the Japanese Forces is high, and they are manifesting astounding physical strength. Evidently the Japanese are out to wrest the greatest sacrifices from the American.

MAL AIRFIELD IS CAPTURED

Japanese Units on New Guinea Launch Furious Midnight Attack

By N. NISHIOKA and K. HIRAMATSU
Of the Military Press Corps.

SOUTHERN ADVANCE BASE, May 24.—In a furious midnight attack, the Japanese entrenched along the north coast area on New Guinea blasted a number of enemy bivouacs at Mal on a certain day and again later during daylight. As a result of the Japanese onslaught the airfield there fell into Japanese hands and the enemy remnants fled to Futagojima.

Since the surprise attack conducted against the enemy in the Sansapor area on February 20, the Japanese have been mopping up the enemy remnants on the north coast of the island. After the fall of Mal airfield into Japanese hands, the enemy, under constant threat of Japanese attacks is reported to have ceased to use the airdrome on Futagojima.

Yanks Arrest Streicher

Domei

ZURICH, May 23.—Julius Streicher, leader of the anti-Jewish movement, is reported to have been arrested today in Austria by American airborne troops, according to a Reuter correspondent attached to the U.S. 7th Army.

Nippon Commander And Matsumoto Get Viet Nam Decoration

Domei

SAIGON, May 23.—Emperor Bao-Dai of Viet Nam, formerly Annam, has presented the First Class Order of the Dragon and Stars, the highest order of that country, to the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Indo-China and Shunichi Matsumoto, former Japanese Special Ambassador to Indo-China and now Foreign Vice-Minister.

JAPANESE IN OKINAWAS STEADILY GAIN INITIATIVE

Assaults by Special Attackers Cause Enemy to Lose Confidence in His Material Power

Fifty days have passed since the enemy landed on the main Okinawa island. Throughout this period, the successive Japanese land, sea and air attacks have been kept up, with the result that more than 500 enemy fleet units and transports have been sunk or damaged and the unprecedented enemy losses on land have mounted to over 50,000 men killed or wounded.

The eyes of the world are focussed on the Okinawa area, where the fighting rages with unabated intensity. The Japanese special attacks are steadily placing the initiative in the hands of the Japanese Forces, judging by the course of the hostilities during the past fifty days and the trend of enemy propaganda. It is clear that the enemy is losing confidence in his material warfare as a result of the difficulties they have come up against.

So far, the enemy operations had not taken over 50 days before the final outcome was decided and they were certain to launch out on new operations. This time, however, no such indication is seen. This proves that the enemy is totally unable to engage in new operations with the 10-odd aircraft carriers left them, as a result of the heavy losses inflicted by the Japanese Special Attack Units on the boasted enemy aircraft carrier force.

In this connection the American naval authorities issued a statement on May 20 to all dockyards, saying, "As the Pacific war approaches the strategic islands of Japan, aircraft carriers will go through the most serious ordeal, because the strength of the enemy's land-based air forces multiplies. Although the U.S. Navy possesses the largest aircraft carrier force in the world at present, shipbuilders are requested to make utmost endeavors for the building of new plane carriers. Those which are under construction must be completed as quickly as possible."

This call shows the fact that the successive losses in aircraft carriers in the Pacific area have mounted to the peak and that the United States is frantically endeavoring to make up her carrier losses.

Furthermore, the United States, which is so proud of her material power, had to take the 25,000-ton aircraft carrier Franklin, which was badly damaged by Japanese air attacks, all the way to New York to be repaired, proving just how anxious the enemy is to maintain his aircraft carrier force. In the course of their Philippine operations, the enemy viewed the Japanese special atacks lightly as an emergency strategy, but are now recognizing the special attacks, attributing to them their strategic and tactical war value, In this connection, an A.P. report says, "Since April 1 losses among the naval forces alone have mounted to 4,000. This is due to the incessant attacks of the Japanese Special Attack Corps."

The above-mentioned figure is an understatement, as is the [illegible] the enemy. Just how much the enemy is suffering from the Japanese special attacks and how much confidence they have lost in their material power, is to be seen here. The 50 days of fighting on the Okinawas, like the waves of the sea, have risen high at times and swept low at others. Even if the outcome of the Okinawa fighting has not been decided yet, the results being achieved by the Japanese special attacks are pressing toward the turning point of the war. The chief task of the 100,000,000 people is to shoulder the burden of expanding this settled stand, riding on the turning point of the war.

Norwegian Cabinet Meets

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 23.—The Norwegian Cabinet held its first meeting in liberated Norway with Crown Prince Olaf in the chair, according to an Oslo report.

6 MORE U.S. WARCRAFT HIT BY NIPPON PLANES

Yank Troops Gain Ground in Eastern Coastal Area of Main Okinawa Island

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE, May 24.—Japanese Air Units repeatedly attacked groups of enemy warships in the sea area in the neighborhood of the Okinawa Islands from midnight of May 22 to the morning of the following day.

In the waters near Iye Island, Japanese planes instantaneously sank one transport and one destroyer. Another Japanese Air Unit carried out a torpedo attack on an enemy fleet comprising of battleships and other warships which was navigating the sea area in the vicinity of Kume Island. One battleship and three warships of unidentified category were damaged in the torpedo attack.

The enemy planes that raided the Okinawa Islands on May 23 numbered 200.

Invaders Advance

By Courtesy of the Press Section

After sending reinforcements to the first firing line on and after May 19, the U.S. invasion forces on the southern front of the main Okinawa island again moved out in an offensive drive on May 21 along the entire battleline where severe fighting is now in progress.

The enemy's attack in the eastern coastal area of the island is persistent and stubborn. On the morning of May 22, the U.S. troops backed by tank units advanced under cover of artillery and trench mortar fire to Yonabaru and Kamiyonabaru, two kilometers south of Gasha, after breaking through the eastern part of Untamamori. Japanese Garrison Forces stationed there are engaged in grim battles to annihilate the invaders.

In the area west of Toboru the Japanese Forces are continuing to counterattack the enemy, but no big change in the war situation in this sector has been noted.

Enemy Intensifies [illegible]

By S. [illegible]
Of the Military Press Corps.

SOUTHWESTERN BASE, May 23.—Having converged more than 400 warships in the waters near the main Okinawa Island by yesterday, the enemy has been tenaciously landing munitions and other supplies despite his severe losses inflicted by the Shimbu Unit of the Special Attack Corps and others which have been carrying out furious ramming attacks day and night. The enemy seems to have already landed a considerable amount of arms.

No enemy aircraft carrier was detected near the island on May 17, but two days later on May 19, one carrier appeared. On May 20, however, a powerful enemy task force including two regular aircraft carriers, four others converted from cruisers and others as the mainstay was seen plying in the neighboring waters. In the waters off Kaseria, five transports were visible on the evening of May 17, but the number was decreased to three at noon of the following day, while the others appeared to have cruised southward escorted by medium warships. However, on the evening of the same day, more than 30 transports were visible near the island, and the number was increased to 50 by the evening of May 19. All combined, the enemy surface craft now operating in the waters near the island stand at more than 400 and they are now frantically landing munitions and other supplies in the face of constant Japanese attacks.

COUNTER-LANDING STAGED

By H. HIRAMATSU and N. NISHIOKA
Of the Military Press Corps.

SOUTHERN FRONT BASE, May 24.—A Japanese shock unit stormed Morotai Island on a certain day this month and succeeded in its landing attempt. The enemy is attaching much importance to Morotai Island as a base of operations in the southwestern Pacific area, along with Davao and Tarakan which they regard as important supply points for the Philippines area. It will be remembered that the Ouchi Unit had been pressing the enemy air citadel of Morotai Island, overcoming all kinds of unfavorable conditions.

The island is being closely patrolled by enemy destroyers which have put up a barrier around the entire island day and night, so that it was believed to be impossible to break through. Boats filled with Japanese troops, sped through the darkness of the night and ran into the enemy's patrol lines. Following a clash with enemy torpedo boats which were chased off by the Japanese, the entire party succeeded in landing on the island.

TRUSTEESHIP PROPOSAL OF EGYPT IS REJECTED

Plan Was to Transfer Administration of Mandated Areas To Control Council

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 23.—The Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations Conference today rejected "by a substantial vote" an Egyptian proposal that would have placed all existing mandated territories automatically under the trusteeship system of the proposed world organization, says a San Francisco dispatch, which also revealed that Britain and America led the opposition.

Another amendment to the trusteeship question asking that trusteeship control should not apply to any territory in dispute was also rejected. Fraser disclosed. The amendment was presented by the Guatemalan delegate and the understood to refer to the Belize territory in British Honduras.

Meanwhile, with the delicate regional issue apparently solved, the United States delegation turned to the growing controversy between the big and little nations over the veto power of the Big Five in the proposed Security Council. One of the committees meeting on Monday approved with a single exception all the chapters of the basic Dumbarton Oaks plan dealing with voting in the general assembly.

It was agreed that on all matters of major importance and interest to the world organization, a two-thirds approval ballot will be required. Less important questions will be decided by the simple majority. That is say, 26 for and 25 against if there were 51 nations voting. Of course, there are only 49 members of the United Nations at this time.

Supports Yalta Formula

In regard to the veto power of the Big Five in the Security Council, the American delegation is devoted to supporting the voting formula worked out at the Yalta Conference in the Crimea. Under that agreement the Big Five Powers must agree unanimously to effect any punishment against any offender and if they do not agree unanimously, any nation with its negative vote can block action by the international organization.

The Associated Press reported that this veto power section of the basic plan is now on a stormy trip through the committees. The smaller nations led by Australia and New Zealand are attacking a veto as a sore spot.

Supporting the goal of completion of a world security charter by the first week in June, the conference Steering Committee imposed limitation on speakers seeking deliberation, it was also reported.

No delegate may speak more than twice on any subject. Ten minutes will be given the first speech, and five the second. If after two delegates speak on one side of a proposition, and there is no plea made by the other side, discussion will be called. Debate on procedure matters will be limited to two speakers on either side of the subject.

The Steering Committee also agreed on a time table, by which, first, technical committees working over the Dumbarton Oaks plan should complete their work this week, and second, the four big commissions can start reviewing the committee's work next week.

The Argentine delegation, in the meantime, has issued its first statement since arriving in San Francisco a week ago. The delegation's acting chairman declared that Argentina supports the conference goal of establishing lasting world peace.

Approved Without Change

Another report said that in a committee session on Monday, one Dumbarton Oaks clause received approval without change. The clause concerned general assembly decisions on all important questions. A two-thirds majority becomes necessary whenever a decision is taken by this action. The committee has disposed of the amendments which called for unanimous action for three quarters majority.

When Soviet Ambassador Andrei Gromyko read his proposal on the regional plan to the Big Five meeting, his ideas were found to be "so" with the United States ideas that American delegate Senator Arthur Vandenberg asked him "just what is the difference between the American proposal and yours." Gromyko is reported to have answered that he did not know if any difference existed.

However, the Russian stand is interpreted as a desire to get away from any wording that might imply that the Security Council might fail. Gromyko himself was reported to have raised some personnel objection to the idea of basing the regional amendment on the right of states to defend themselves saying that Germany claimed self-defense when she attacked Russia. Gromyko put forward that view informally in talks with other delegates but Moscow offered no comment along that line.

Giving details of the trusteeship issue, another San Francisco report stated:

Trusteeship concerns the administration and control of certain territory by one of the United Nations or by group of them. The United States for instance, wants to hold on to the islands it captured from the Japanese in the Pacific and convert those islands to be strong defensive bases to guarantee our safety. And the British want to keep all the territory mandated to them after the last war by the League of Nations.

Difficulty arises in deciding which particular region should be under the control of the world organization as a whole and which should be left to individual strong powers. The chief point of dispute is whether the word "independence" or "self-government," should be used in the charter.

The big nations with colonies prefer to allow territory under them to have "self-government" whereas some nations think their territories are entitled to eventual "independence."

The Soviet Union and Chungking are all for using the word "independence" but Great Britain and France prefer to say that trusteeship territories may in time achieve "self-government." The United States supports the British and French opinion.

The business of trusteeship after all is principally the affair of the larger and stronger powers for they are the ones who would administer the trusteeship regions by virtue of their powers.

Special Missions Assigned by Truman To Hopkins, Davies

Domei

LISBON, May 23.—The White House announced late this afternoon that President Truman has requested Harry Hopkins and Joseph E. Davies to undertake special missions for him, according to a Washington dispatch. Hopkins will proceed in company with Ambassador Averill Harriman to Moscow and Davies will go directly to London to discuss with Prime Minister Churchill and other members of the British Government. Both men will be integrated with the American Embassies.

TRUMAN GOING TO 'FRISCO TO ADDRESS FINAL MEET

Stettinius's Trip to Capital Reflects Serious Postwar Situation in Europe

Domei

LISBON, May 23.—President Truman will go to San Francisco to address the final plenary session of the United Nations Conference on World Organization, according to a Washington report.

Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, made this announcement today after conferring with the President on conference matters and what he described as a "wide range of subjects" dealing with world affairs.

Stettinius said no date had been set, but he expected the President will go to San Francisco early in June. The State Secretary further predicted that the conference in San Francisco would conclude early next month.

Meanwhile, some observers in San Francisco have conceded the seriousness of the postwar European situation as reflected by the departure of Stettinius to Washington and thus creating an emergency which overshadows the conference itself.

Leaves For Washington

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 23.—Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, left San Francisco on Tuesday for a hurried trip to Washington to confer with President Truman, according to a Washington report.

His departure from the conference at which he is the official host followed a trip homeward by Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault. There is some talk that Mexican Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla may also depart soon.

Stettinius, however, plans to return to San Francisco within a few days and remain to the end of the conference. In the meantime, leadership of the American delegation falls to Senator Tom Conally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan.

Just before his departure for the capital, Stettinius refused to disclose the purpose of his trip but he said that it was not to discuss conference questions with the President. During Stettinius' absence, Chungking Foreign Minister T. V. Soong will preside over the conference.

S.F. Meeting Expensive

Special

LISBON, May 23.—The United Nations Conference in San Francisco is estimated to cost the United States $1,500,000 if it ends in the first week of June averaging about $30,000 a day, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

If a delegate wants a pencil, desk, automobile or tooth pulled it is up to the administrative secretary of the conference to fill the requests. Today there are 5,000 persons connected with the conference made up of 1,200 delegates and aides, 2,000 press and radio representatives, 830 members of the international secretariat doing clerical and translating works and about 500 army and navy personnel.

The reason that the expense exceeds the original estimate is the decision to use five languages, the report said.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN BARES SEVERAL CABINET SHIFTS

Biddle, Perkins and Wickard Quit—Morganthau's Resignation Denied

Domei

LISBON, May 23.—President Truman announced several Cabinet changes today at his press conference but denied that Henry Morgenthau had resigned according to a Washington dispatch.

He disclosed that Francis Biddle's resignation had been accepted and that Tom C. Clark, Assistant Attorney General, had been appointed Attorney General. The President then announced that he was accepting the resignation of Miss Perkins as Secretary of Labor and that he had appointed Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Federal Judge, in her place.

The President also announced the resignation of Claude R. Wickard as Secretary of Agriculture and his appointment to the post of REA administration. Clinton Anderson, Chairman of the War Food Investigating Committee, succeeded Wickard as Agriculture Secretary. Marvin Jones had rendered his resignation as the War Food Administrator in order to return to his work on the Court of Claims. Upon Jones' suggestion, the President announced that the Secretary of Agriculture would become WFA Administrator as soon as Jones' resignation becomes effective.

Truman explained that the resignations of Miss Perkins and Biddle would be effective on July 1 and that of Wickard immediately upon his confirmation as REA Administrator.

Asked whether Secretary Morgenthau had resigned this morning the President stated that he had not and that if he had, he would not have accepted it. There were no changes in the State Department, he said.

Truman explained that he had not requested any of the cabinet resignations, but added that when he succeeded the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, he had received resignations from practically every government official who could resign.

INTIMIDATION OF LEVANT BY FRANCE IS ASSAILED

Syrian Delegate at 'Frisco Hits Squeeze Methods to Obtain Privileges

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 23.—The Syrian delegate to the San Francisco Conference has accused France of trying to intimidate Syria and Lebanon into granting her economic and military privileges, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

Ellice de Cook, BBC correspondent, said that the Syrian delegate told reporters that France has admitted that her mandates in the two countries should be left intact. However, he said that the United States had backed up the rights of Syria and Lebanon to give no special privileges to any Power as both nations have asked France to recognize that they are now independent.

He added that France has also stipulated that the Lebanese and Syrian armed forces should remain indefinitely under the French High Command.

Avers French Dominion

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 23.—Raymond Offroy, spokesman for the French delegation at the San Francisco Conference, told a press conference yesterday that France must maintain a dominant position in Levant or some other great power would replace her, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

He claimed that the fact that France had dispatched several hundred troops to Syria and Lebanon did not constitute a serious problem and pointed out that the entire British 9th Army remained and are showing no signs of moving.

Offroy asserted that France planned to use Levant for air bases, depots and ports in the war against Japan. He added that neither Syria nor Lebanon could guarantee its security in modern warfare and some great power must serve as protector.

De Gaulle Meeting Truman

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 23.—French President Charles de Gaulle has accepted an invitation to meet President Truman but there is no indication yet as to the meeting place, the Paris radio announced today.

NEW CHINA ENVOY NAMED

Lien Yu to Succeed Tsai Pei; Hails From Wusih

Domei

NANKING, May 24.—The National Government of China has appointed Lien Yu, former Chinese Ambassador to Manchoukuo, as new Chinese Ambassador to Japan succeeding Tsai Pei, who has resigned at his own request, it was announced by that Government under date of May 23. The new ambassador hails from Wusih in Kiangsu Province and is 62 years old. He studied in Japan during his younger days and was graduated from Kyoto Imperial University. Mr. Lien occupied the posts of Foreign Minister and Industry Minister of the now defunct Reformed Government of China, Nanking.

BRITISHERS GET SHOCK; FOOD RATIONS REDUCED

Cut in Basic Items of Between 10 and 50 Per Cent Announced

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 22.—The people of Britain hoping for more and better food now that the war in Europe is over today had a rude shock when Colonel J. J. Llewellin, British Food Minister, announced cuts in the basic rations of between 10 and 50 per cent, according to a London dispatch.

Llewellin had already warned the British housewives that the liberation of Europe had created the demand for food even greater than had been anticipated and he declared categorically on his return from the food talks in Washington that cuts were on the way.

But their size and extent when reckoned in the daily problem of "What shall we have for supper?" are a very nasty shock, the report declared.

Here are the main reductions in percentages announced by Llewellin: Meat, eight per cent; bacon, 25 per cent; cooking fat, 50 per cent; milk, annual reduction earlier than usual; rice, out for the year; soap, 12 per cent.

The supply of meat though reduced will be maintained by increasing the amount of canned corned beef, but bacon which had been widely used to eke out the meager allowance of meat is to be reduced 25 per cent. Cheese is to remain at its present reduced level provided that more is sent in from the Dominions and more made in Britain.

Another source of supplementary food—"points system"—comes in for a 16 per cent cut which means less tinned meat, fish and fruit, dried fruit, cereals and other items sold under this omnibus arrangement.

The Food Minister added, "I am well aware of the feeling that the scale of rationing for German prisoners of war in the past has been too high. The government has decided that these rationings should be further reduced."

U.S. MOBILIZING MORE MEN

Soldiers Loaned to Various Industries Recalled to Colors

Special

LISBON, May 22.—The United States army has begun to recall all the soldiers loaned to industry as the result of the acute shortage of manpower, according ot a Washington dispatch.

The first group ordered back to active service included 100 highly skilled men, such as physicists and chemists, and 700 men under the age of 30 who had been working in copper mines.

The War Department said that the men are being recalled to active duty because of the demobilization of 1,300,000 soldiers under the point system.

U.S. POPULATION INCREASES

Total Is 138,955,465 As of January 1 This Year

Domei

LISBON, May 22.—The United States Population Investigation Bureau declared today that the population of the United States has lately seen an increase due to the rise in the birth rate, according to a Washington report.

It said that the total population, as on January 1 this year, is 138,955,465 inclusive of American officers and men who are under the colors.

The population has increased 5.5 per cent during the last five years, while it said that the births in the latter half of 1942 were 581,000, the highest since 1940.

Big Riot in Algeria

Domei

LISBON, May 23.—A big riot has broken out in Algeria in North Africa, according to a Madrid report today through a Rome broadcast, and it is said 3,000 Europeans and 10,000 natives have been killed or wounded.

4-POINT MANIFESTO ISSUED BY KUOMINTANG CONGRESS

War Against Japan, World Peace Organ, Nationalism, People's Rights Covered

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 21.—A Chungking dispatch gives a summary of the manifesto issued today by the 6th National Congress of the Kuomintang Party. This manifesto stresses first, the urgency of strengthening Chungking's armed forces for the coming decisive battles in the war against Japan which the Congress expects will be fought on the China Continent; second, wholehearted support of the international security organization; third, the principle of nationalism, in which connection the Congress refers to the declaration, established by the 4th National Congress of the Kuomintang in 1924, which stipulates that a "united Republic of China shall be established after the successful completion of the revolution," and offers a "high degree of autonomy to Outer Mongolia and to Tibet;" fourth, the principle of people's rights, or the establishment of constitutionalism. It deals at length with the question of the people's livelihood, promising, after expressing regret for the Kuomintang Government's failure in its policies for the equalization of land and the restriction of private capital, that the fundamental objective, which is to increase productive capacity and to improve the general standard of living, will be pursued by adherence to the directions provided in the fundamentals of national reconstruction to meet the people's need for health, clothing, shelter, and communications.

The summary of the manifesto follows:

Significantly, the 6th National Congress of the Kuomintang is held in this year of the World War when final victory is in sight, constitutionalism is soon to materialize, and when the entire world is emerging from chaos and darkness.

In scanning the past and dwelling on the present, we realize more fully than ever that our responsibility and hardships are without parallel. For the information of all our Party members and the entire nation, a review of the deliberations and results achieved by the Congress is here set forth.

Hard Battles Ahead

First, China's most urgent task today is to strengthen her armed forces for the decisive battles in the destruction of the enemy.

Japan is certain to make her last stand on the Chinese mainland. The decisive battles ahead, therefore, are bound to be the hardest and most severe in these years. It is necessary, that the entire nation should with one heart and purpose build up our fighting power, carefully mobilize our resources, and with determination overcome all unpredictable dangers and hardships.

Second, our Allies and friends, especially the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union, have bestowed upon us great sympathy in our prolonged fight for justice. They have also supplied us with arms, materials, and economic aid. The Chinese Army and people are genuinely grateful for such friendship and will always remember it. When the enemy is yet to be crushed, we will prosecute the war vigorously with everything at our command, faithfully adhere to the United Nations and to the Four Power Declaration until victory is won, and support wholeheartedly an international security organization. China will, in accordance with her traditional policy, strengthen friendly relations with her allies. We shall welcome financial and technical cooperation with all nations to carry out our industrial program. Reconstruction in China will be promoted on the principle of mutual benefit and of heightening world prosperity.

Principle of Nationalism

Third, the purpose of our principle of nationalism is to secure independence for China and equality for the racial groups within the country. In order to ensure the attainment of this dual object, this Congress reestablished the declaration established by the 4th National Congress of the Kuomintang in 1924 that a united Republic of China shall be established after the successful completion of the revolution. We shall actively aid the economic and cultural development of the frontier racial groups, respect their languages, religions, and customs, and promote local self-government. A high degree of autonomy will be granted to the Outer Mongolia and to Tibet. The full realization of the principle of nationalism will mean for our nation enduring peace and unity.

Fourth, the principle of people's rights, as advocated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen aims at the attainment of complete and progressive democracy. Ever since the inception of the Kuomintang and its predecessors as a political party, it has labored assiduously for democracy and constitutionalism. This is the time to hasten our great task of national reconstruction. The Tsung Tsai (President) of our party has proposed, and the Congress has adopted, the resolution that a National Assembly shall be convened on November 12 of this year and we shall with resolute sincerity seek the collaboration of all the patriotic leaders of the nation toward the inauguration of constitutionalism. The following six months may be described as the Eve of Constitutionalism in China. This coincides with the period when the most severe battles against the enemy will be fought in China. It is the Government's duty to see to it that the wartime public opinion is fostered, freedom-loving law respected and conditions for self-government soundly developed. We are firmly convinced that the Chinese people, fully cognizant of their hard-won independence and freedom, will suffer no force to set back the Chinese history 30 years or to jeopardize the foundation of their republic after much sacrifice by our martyrs, thereby plunging the nation once more into chaos. Our object is plain and straightforward. Our spirit is sincere and just. We shall exert our utmost to establish a sound foundation of constitutionalism and to ensure the future welfare of the nation.

People's Livelihood Stressed

Dr. Sun Yat-sen taught that in the national reconstruction the question of the people's livelihood should receive first attention. The Congress, after examining our past efforts, regret that due to numerous obstacles, we have not carried out the policies of equalization of land and the restriction of private capital.

In his opening address to the Congress, the Tsung Tsai (President) said that we should from now on pay special attention to carrying out, without reserve, the principle of safeguarding the people's livelihood. All measures, including the prevention of monopolies by capitalists, the elimination of hindrances to production, the prevention of land aggrandizement, the promotion of the policy of the farmers owning the land they till, the improvement of the welfare of the frontline soldiers, the safeguarding of the livelihood of farmers, laborers and government and school employees, and the affording to youths opportunity to receive education and to secure jobs, shall be faithfully carried out.

This fundamental object of the principles of people's livelihood is to increase productive capacity and to improve the general standard of living. We shall from now on adhere to the directions provided in the fundamentals of national reconstruction to meet the people's need for health, clothing, shelter, and communications, and to accept some financial and technical assistance. In order to achieve a balanced development of industry and agriculture, we shall on one hand encourage the people to engage in private enterprises under the general plan of national economic reconstruction, and on the other hand develop state capital to engage in large-scale economic enterprises, especially, the development of communications and motive power. The fruit of such economic reconstruction and development of enterprises shall be enjoyed by the entire people.

During the session of the Congress, numerous messages of encouragement and congratulations from our friends abroad were received. This is unprecedented in the history of the Kuomintang. It is an honor conferred on us as the result of the concerted effort of our armies and the people in the struggle against aggression.

We believe that the closer we come to the successful conclusion of our revolution, the more responsibility we shall shoulder. It is our fervent hope that the leaders of the nation may take to heart the crisis the country faces and the suffering our people endure, and work with one heart and the utmost sincerity to drive out the enemy and to secure for our nation permanent peace.

HIMMLER STILL MISSING

Whereabouts Yet Unknown, High Allied Officer Reveals

Domei

ZURICH, May 23.—Whereabouts of Heinrich Himmler are unknown despite persistent rumors, it was announced by a high-ranking officer at the Supreme Allied Headquarters today, according to a Paris dispatch.

He said that Himmler was last seen in Flensburg on May 6 when Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz refused him admission to his "government" and advised him to go away.

Some rumors claimed that Himmler was in Anglo-American hands and had greatly irritated Soviet authorities.

Blum Raps De Gaulle

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 23.—The former French Socialist leader, Leon Blum, yesterday described the De Gaulle Government as a dictatorship and said that it was an unjustified regime, according to a Paris report. Meanwhile, more political troubles are brewing for France for it was disclosed yesterday that the French Cabinet has refused to increase wages despite the high costs of living. On top of that, strikes are continuously prevailing in the country.

GUATEMALA, EL SALVADOR FORMULATING FEDERATION

Development Seen as Symptom Of Tendency for Larger Economic Units

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 23.—In a move which is claimed to be the forerunner of similar movements in other parts of the Americas and elsewhere, Guatemala and El Salvador, two small Central American nations, which are participating in the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, are expected to announce shortly a formula which would fuse them into one state, reports a San Francisco dispatch. This move of the two Central American nations, the dispatch indicates, is symptomatic of the present world economic tendencies, of the pressure of the necessity felt by small nations to compete on a more advantageous basis with larger economic units.

Guatemala and El Salvador, the dispatch continues, plan to integrate their legal and financial systems to develop a joint police force, eventually a joint legislature with a single president, and then to be joined into one sovereign nation.

Sidney Rogers, American news commentator comments on the development, substantially as follows:

The development comes from an idea that has been developing for years among Central American nations, all apparently independent, but actually weighed heavily by economic burdens and controlled to a large extent by great organizations which own the large plantations and the shipping lines.

The necessity, which is being increasingly felt by many small nations, to federate into larger economic units which would, in "this mechanized age," permit them to increase their production and so improve the standard of living of their peoples. This development in Central America is by no means isolated from the interests of the world at large. It may be a forerunner of other such federations of nations in the other Americas and elsewhere.

To insure higher standards of living and jobs for everyone everywhere, the tendency for small economic units to band together is welcomed in America on the premises that as the federations develop and increase their own productivity, the people in each such federation would have better buying powers, and large industrialized nations would thus be assured of greater employment, which in turn would stimulate more buying and selling.

Presidents Held Meetings

Domei

LISBON, May 22.—The San Francisco Chronicle today front-paged the statement that the new revolutionary governments of Guatemala and El Salvador are ready to announce plans for a federation of the two Central American republic almost immediately.

The article, signed by Scott Newhall, said that the Presidents of Guatemala and El Salvador have been meeting in their countries during the sessions of the United Nations Conference.

If the report is confirmed, it will be the first concrete step in more than a century of efforts on the part of the Central American Liberals to achieve a federated state of Central America.

The program, according to Newhall, calls for the two nations to review their Constitutions to make them parallel, then to set up an interchangeable monetary system, do away with passports, and institute a joint police force. Finally, the two countries would fuse into one government with one President and one Legislature, tentatively to sit at Santa Ana, El Salvador, near the present Guatemalan border.

U.S. IMPORTS RISE

Total Increases to 1 Billion 29 Million Dollars in March

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 22.—The Financial Times Correspondent in Washington reported on May 9 as follows:

The Federal Reserve Board reported that the bank deposits, individuals and corporations, total $39,099,000,000 on April 25 compared with the peak of $39,169,000,000 on November 22, 1944.

Exports increased in March to $1,029,000,000 representing a rise of 17 per cent over February.

The increase resulted principally from a 36 per cent increase in non-lend-lease or commercial exports. Lend-lease exports only rose by 2 per cent.

Imports of March totalled $371,000,000. This figure exceeds the February imports by 14 per cent and represents the highest value in imports since May, 1944.

SUGAR SHORTAGE HITS U.S.

America to Get 1,000,000 Tons Less This Year

Special

LISBON, May 22.—American civilians—manufacturers and householders alike—will have a million tons less sugar this year than last, the House Food Committee announced today and simultaneously urgently recommended the appointment of a single administrator to coordinate sugar controls now spread through a score of government agencies, according to a Washington dispatch.

Otherwise, the committee asserted, reserve stocks which now are vanishing will be gone entirely in 1946.

The committee in an unanimous report suggested that all of the allocation to liberated countries or neutrals "should be reexamined in the light of the existing supply and current production figures."

British Goods Sent to Soviets

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 21.—Britain has sent about £120,000,000 worth of non-military goods to the Soviet Union, according to Sir Francis Joseph, chairman of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, a London dispatch revealed today.

Sir Francis said that the articles shipped by the corporation had come from the Empire and neutral sources ranging from 100-ton electrical generators to packages of needles. Sea convoy losses have been only two and quarter per cent, he stated, adding that 6,280,000 tons had been carried for four years by road transport service started by the corporation from the Persian Gulf.

Heads British Forces

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 22.—Prime Minister Churchill announced tonight that by the command of the King, Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British forces of occupation in Germany and the British member of the Allied Control Council in Germany, according to a London dispatch. His chief representative for the control question will be Lieutenant General Sir Ronald Weeks.

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ENEMY IS INTENSIFYING PROPAGANDA WARFARE

Redoubles Effort to Influence World Opinion by Circulating False News

During the first European war the mendacious reports declaring that the Germans were obtaining oil from dead bodies were prepared at the Crew House, Northcliffe Headquarters in World War I, and through the extensive system of communications possessed by the Reuter News Agency, were sent to the remotest corners of the world by the cables captured by the allied forces, Domei comments.

Germany was denied access to all facilities of communication with the rest of the world. She had her mouth gagged, so to speak, and found herself with no means of replying to her traducers.

During the second European war the propagandists of the belligerent countries relied mostly on wireless telegraphy and the radio to get their reports out.

To the very end of the war Germany, skipping over the heads of its enemies, brought to the attention of the world all that she wanted it to know. Communication between Japan and Germany remained uninterrupted until the very days preceding the fall of Berlin.

After the collapse of Germany and Italy the so-called Axis countries lost touch with one another with regard to things happening in their respective countries. Consequently, we can no longer hear words spoken by our comrades in Europe; all that comes into our ears being from the lips of the enemy.

Enemy Redoubles Efforts

Taking advantage of our loss of the network of communication, the enemy is redoubling his energies to influence the opinion of the world by sending out false reports about Japan, working mainly through the Associated Press and United Press of America and Reuter, the British news agency.

Apart from the Soviet Union, there are three countries in Europe which chose to remain neutral in our war, namely Sweden, Switzerland and Portugal. It must be kept in mind that there is not a single neutral country to be found on the American continents.

Under the circumstances, therefore, we are limited to four sources, Moscow, Stockholm, Zurich, and Lisbon, upon which we can rely to get even such information as is based on reports circulated by the enemy. It is only through these four narrow channels that news of the trends of events in Europe and America find its way to us.

The reports which came to us through these channels are vicious propaganda from first to last. A look at any of the propaganda reports that come through these channels will show that the enemy has made up his mind to use means, fair or foul, in order to fulfil the purpose of implanting utterly false ideas about our country into the minds of the people of the world.

It is natural that we should have increased difficulty in grasping the true state of affairs in the world. At no time did we have greater need of acquiring sufficient keenness of vision to see through the things which are communicated to us from Europe, the American continents and elsewhere. The time has come for us to grapple with the reports spread with a definite purpose by the enemy.

Evil Skilfully Concealed

The truth of the matter is that there is a flower of evil skilfully concealed in any apparently simple statement of things going on in the enemy countries which is heard or read by us under the feeling that we do no wrong in so doing. Here is an example of the sort of reports disseminated by the propaganda machinery of the enemy:

A Zurich dispatch of May 14 had a quotation from a correspondent of the International News Agency of America who is with the United States 7th army, about what purported to be the true state of the feelings of Colonel General Heinz Guderian, former German Chief of Staff. Into the mouth of Guderian the correspondent put words to the effect that the defeat of the German forces was attributable to the superiority of the air units of the opposing forces and that the German Air Ministry could not catch up with the enemy countries as far as technique was concerned. This Zurich report, which to all appearances is most accurate, may be cited as the best example of the reports spread by the enemy in the war of propaganda against Japan.

It is of universal knowledge that the relative strength of belligerents in the air is a strong factor in the outcome of a war. Is it true that Germany fell for no reason other than that she was so weak in the air that she could not confront the air force of her enemy?

It is important to keep in mind at all times that the purpose of the writer of the Zurich dispatch is to quibble in order to induce the world to decide that the strength of the air force of Germany in relation to that of her enemy can alone explain her collapse and to conclude that as long as the actual aircraft production in the countries opposing Japan remains at a higher level than that in our country they can be sure of victory in the Pacific war.

The Lisbon dispatch of May 4, giving reminiscences of Field Marshal Gert von Rundstedt on the basis of a report of a Reuter correspondent, had a purpose to fulfil similar to that of the Zurich report of a comment allegedly made by Guderian on the defeat of Germany.

Field Marshal Von Rundstedt, according to the Lisbon dispatch, told the Reuter correspondent that the ill-success of the thrusting operations of the German forces in the Forest of Ardennes in December last year was the result of the exposure of their supply route to attacks from the air.

The purpose of the enemy in putting into the mouths of Colonel General Guderian and Field Marshal Von Rundstedt the words mentioned above, was the same. It was to make the world believe that victory will come to our enemy after a final demonstration of the might of his air force.

The secret of successful propaganda is in stating a series of things over and over again. As the process of repeating the statement goes on, a tendency forms in the minds of people who hear it. In the long run the things will be accepted by them as accomplished facts. Thus the purpose of the disseminator of the report is fulfilled.

Today, with Germany and Italy down, all reports that come to us are from enemy sources. It all depends upon our attitude whether the propagandists of the enemy will get full results from their work.

Our Propaganda Warfare

Needless to say, we are carrying on our war of propaganda as energetically as the enemy is carrying on his. A battle of propaganda, or bombs made of paper, precedes actual military operations.

It will not be surprising if the enemy should circulate reports of a new campaign against Japan, telling of developments in the operation, and stating in glowing terms the results made by him in the fight. It is necessary for the enemy to do this in order to have his people keep up an interest in the war and at the same time make us dread war.

But such enemy propaganda will be to no avail. The enemy propagandist has absolutely no chance to influence us who have an unshakable confidence in our ability to carry the war through to its end.

Japan-China Society Set Up to Spur Friendly Relations

A Japan-China Society has been established with Prince Fumimaro Konoye as President, following the merger of all organizations of a similar nature. The Society has as its aims cultural interchange and cooperation between Japan and China, protection and training of Chinese students in Japan and all other affairs connected with the promotion of friendly relations between the Japanese and Chinese peoples. The Society consists of the General Affairs Bureau, Protection Bureau, and Cultural Bureau, in addition to the Japan-China Academy, already in existence, with General Takao Suzuki as the latter's principal. Chinese Ambassador to Japan Tsai Pei is honorary adviser of the Society. Marquis Moriatsu Hosokawa is vice-president and Teiji Tsubokami is director-in-chief of the Society.

Furumura Given Post

Rear Admiral Keizo Furumura under date of May 22 was appointed Chief of Staff of the Yokosuka Naval Station under Vice-Admiral Michitaro Tozuka, new Commander-in-Chief, it was announced by the Naval Station the same day. Rear Admiral Tadao Yokoi, predecessor of Rear Admiral Furumura, has been transferred to a certain post.

Obituary

Dr. Otoo Fujii, member of the Imperial Academy, passed away from senile decay at his Kyoto home on May 23. The late scholar was 78 years old. For many years he had occupied professorship at Kyoto Imperial University. The late Dr. Fujii was author of many books on Japanese literature with particular reference to the literature of the Yedo Period. He compiled an elaborate dictionary on Japanese maxims and proverbs.

Shigeru Hirano, Director of the Second Division of the Tokyo Industrial Experimental Station attached to the Munitions Ministry, passed away from illness at Tokyo Hospital, Shiba, on May 21. He was 55 years old. The late Mr. Hirano was authority on synthetic resin necessary for the construction of airplane.

Hisao Oka, of the Military Press Corps and member of the photographic department of the Asahi Shimbun, Nagoya, was killed in the air over a certain base in Taiwan while his plane met two B-25's on the morning of May 17.

POSTWAR EUROPE FACES ANGLO-SOVIET RIVALRY

Clash Over Polish, Austrian Issues Indicates Trend of Political Confrontation

(Continued From Yesterday)

"Whatever may be its aims the advance of Soviet power into Central Europe cannot but constitute a new menace from the British point of view. The maintenance of a balance of power on the European continent has been Britain's traditional policy toward Europe. By persistent application of this policy, the island country on the outskirts of Europe was able to expand overseas. The substitution of the Soviets for National Socialist Germany as the dominant Power on the continent is no gain from the British standpoint. In this, Britain may be compared to the proverbial housekeeper who drove off a tiger from the front door only to be attacked by a bear coming in through the back door. The Soviet counterdrive from Stalingrad to Berlin, a distance of three thousand kilometers, demonstrated to the world the military might of the Union. It is now easy to imagine how hard the British are racking their brains to meet this new situation.

"Britain and the Soviet Union cooperated out of the extreme necessity to fight Germany. Their basic interests, however, are irreconcilable, notwithstanding their wartime collaboration. In the anti-Soviet movements which marked the early days of the Union, Winston Spencer Churchill was one of the guiding spirits, which is matter of common knowledge. In order to remove the immediate menace of Germany, Britain and the Soviet cooperated, but their interests being fundamentally irreconcilable it is clear that Anglo-Russian relations have entered a new phase with the collapse of Germany, a phase in which the antagonism between the two countries will revive or grow at an accelerated pace.

"The British retreat to Europe, in the sense to be presently stated, has been one of the remarkable results of the war. This fact is as remarkable as the advance of Soviet power and the eclipse of Germany and Italy as great Powers. A continental balance was the essential condition for British overseas expansion. In the hey-day of British power, this policy worked almost to perfection, but the Empire overseas has now slipped from British control, because the centrifugal tendencies have grown more pronounced with every passing decade, while the sea power long associated with British supremacy, no less than the financial and economic leadership, has now passed definitely into the hands of America.

"Britain, whether she likes it or not, must needs return to Europe, the more so because, after the collapse of Germany, there is no strong continental Power to counterbalance Soviet Russia, whose interests the British instinctively feel to be opposed to their own. In December last year, when the British forces were suppressing the ELAS corps in Greece, Winston Churchill declared in Parliament that Britain would not hesitate to intervene anywhere in Europe, should British interests demand any such measure. The strong words used by the Prime Minister indicated, and still indicates, Britain's new policy of vigorous intervention in Europe.

"While the European War was in progress, Britain made concession after concession to Soviet Russia on the Polish question, but with the sudden turn in the European situation, the British attitude stiffened. The Three-Power Conference of Foreign Ministers has failed to reach an agreement on the Polish question. In regard to Austria, Britain has declared non-recognition of the regime established under Soviet influence. Anglo-Russian rivalry, objectively considered, can only grow more intensified.

"Regarding the Balkan States (with the exception of Greece), 'liberated' by Soviet arms, British recognition of Soviet predominance must rather be taken for granted, but Soviet domination in Central Europe would be too much for Britain, who will exert, or is already exerting herself against the consummation of Soviet intentions as otherwise there would be a total disappearance of a barrier against Soviet power in Europe. The Atlantic Charter declared that territorial changes should not be recognized, except in cases where such changes would be in accord with the wishes freely expressed by the nations concerned. Britain, however, does not necessarily believe in the reinstatement of the refugee governments in their prewar positions. The British ambition is to see democratic regimes of an Anglo-Saxon pattern established as a means to an end.

"The Soviet journal War and Working Class, in a recent issue, asserted that the Soviet regime was far more democratic than the British system, after an analysis of Anglo-American democracy. It was not enough, declared the journal, to restore the status quo ante for the purpose of establishing democratic regimes in such countries. To insist on the adoption of regimes of an Anglo-American type would amount to intervention in the domestic affairs of these countries. In his letters to the heads of the British and American Governments, Marshal Stalin is said to have emphasized that on the Polish question, there could be no room for concession on the part of the Soviet Union. The Polish issue may be taken as a general index showing the trend of European affairs.

"The postwar settlement of Europe is a task of stupendous proportions. Britain and the United States, in spite of their rivalry in world affairs, will, however, cooperate in stabilizing Europe, or American interests are practically identical with those of Britain, as may be seen from the common diplomatic front put by these Powers against the Soviet Union. In the postwar reconstruction of Europe, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will play an important part, through which instrument Britain and the United States will seek to bring European nations under their financial and economic control. In this, however, Britain can no longer play the role of a senior partner, for the relative positions of Britain and America have now undergone a complete change. Winston Churchill called himself an adjutant to President Roosevelt at the height of the European War. This may still be regarded as substantially true.

"The eclipse of Germany as a great Power, the advance of Soviet power, the retreat of Britain to Europe, and the increased American financial control over Europe, are the salient features of postwar Europe, with Anglo-Soviet rivalry dominating the whole scene. This will not, however, mean an immediate clash of arms, for exhausted Europe will seek a modus vivendi. But it cannot be much more than more or less prolongd truce."

End

HITLER'S FINAL MEETING WITH PARTY CHIEFS TOLD

Late Fuehrer Ignored Advice to Escape, Decided to End War and Life

Light was shed on the last days of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, by a German stenographer who was in service at the Fuehrer's office until the last and who was interned by the Allied forces upon the fall of Berlin, according to a United Press dispatch reaching Zurich, and transmitted from that city to the Yomiuri-Hochi. The story related by the Fuehrer's stenographer follows:

"We had been continuously bombared by shells for several days. In the underground shelter behind the Fuehrer's residence the leaders of the National Socialist Party held dramatic conferences every day.

"It was on April 22 that the Fuehrer decided to end the war and his life. The final conference was opened at noon that day. No conclusion came out of it. The longer it continued the worse became the situation. The final crisis came at 7 p.m. that night, and many more leaders hurried to the conference. Among the leaders present were seen the faces of Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel and others.

"The Fuehrer's determination to hold Berlin to the last was discussed first. The Fuehrer seemed to be extremely tired, and did not even reply to many of the questions put to him. He did not seem to be interested in continuing the conference. The Fuehrer wore dark trousers and a gray coat, on which the Iron Cross was pinned; yet his former gallantry was absent. His face was red, and unhealthily puffy. His left arm constantly convulsed, and his right arm, which had been injured in the July 20 incident was pitifully enfeebled.

"At this conference the Fuehrer expressed for the first time a loss of confidence in victory. Marshal Keitel encouraged him, reminding him of his oath to fight to the last meter. Then Keitel advised the Fuehrer to escape to Southern Germany, but in reply the Fuehrer ordered the Marshal to leave Berlin. Then, the Fuehrer was asked if he intended to give up entire authority to direct Germany, but he did not give any clear answer.

"'You may remain in Berlin several days more,' he said. But soon he reflected and said, 'But you are immediately to start south.' Again, he shouted, 'Goering should organize a new government.'

"Thus the final conference of the National Socialist Party leaders ended in dreadful silence amidst the roar of the shelling and bombing of the Red Army."

GERMANY PAYS DEARLY IN GIVING UP TO ALLIES

Ruthless Measures of Revenge Being Applied by Controlling Four Powers

With the surrender of the German forces on May 7, the German State disappeared from the face of the earth for how long nobody knows, Domei comments. The Anglo-American leaders had repeatedly declared during the war that Nazism, and not the German people, was their enemy, but after the defeat of Germany, they came to reveal their true colors by taking ruthless measures of revenge. The desperate condition of the German people, with their national life visibly disintegrating, shows the terrible cost of their defeat.

The Crimea Conference, as its communique announced, had decided, in regard to the military occupation of Germany, that the administration of the occupied German territory be conducted under the supervision of the Central Committee of Control composed of the highest commanding officers of the American, British and Soviet forces. The French have since taken over a part of the occupied territory, so the military administration of Germany will be conducted under the control of four Powers including France.

Information about the demarcation of areas placed under the respective occupying armies is still lacking, as the occupying Powers will withhold such information until the German forces have been completely disarmed, and the occupying forces have taken up their appointed positions. The military administration will continue, a report says, until the complete disarmament of Germany, but it may continue for a longer period. The duration of the military occupation will necessarily depend upon the treatment to be accorded or meted out to the Doenitz regime by the occupying Powers.

Holland, Belgium, and Norway will soon be granted independence, without being subjected to military administration, says another report, while Italy, which was a satellite of Germany, will be placed under short-term military administration, though that country will have a central government recognized. In regard to Germany itself, the occupying Powers will not recognize a central government for a prolonged period, the report states. The military administration will not be lifted, until Germany becomes completely emasculated.

In the area under General Miles Dempsey's army, as the Evening Standard, London, reports, many Germans were arrested for concealing arms and for other infringements of the rules laid down by the occupying forces. As the paper further reported, the Germans must henceforth live in accordance with the rules fixed by the occupation authorities, these rules covering daily rations, cinema, education of children, and many other items.

Repressive Measures Applied

Repressive measures are being ruthlessly applied against the Nazi Party. In Northwest Germany, two thousand members of the party are reported to have been executed. Britain and the United States, according to an AP dispatch from London, will establish a supreme court-martial for the trial of German war criminals including Hermann Goering, Heinrich Himmler, Rudolf Hess, and Karl Doenitz, as well as members of the Nazi Party and the secret police.

The German surrender was a sham surrender, asserts Robert Lloyd, Reuter correspondent, who adds that unless the Nazi elements are crushed root and branch, Germany will again get a chance, in case the relations between the victor nations become strained.

What Britain and the United States fear above any other danger, is the resurrection of the Nazi Party. On May 8, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill empowering the Government to use force in order to secure the delivery of war criminals, in case they took refuge in neutral countries. The U.S. Department of War, on May 11, issued a statement announcing that a secret intelligence bureau or bureaus will be established in the areas under the American occupation army, to stamp out the Nazi elements. The British and Americans are thus resorting to terrorism in Germany.

After occupying Berlin, the Soviet forces are reported to have given the daily per capita rations of 500 grams to the inhabitants, but it is held doubtful how long this level may be continued, considering the transport facilities and the food situation in Soviet Russia itself. In the areas under the British forces, daily rations for the Germans are 1,500 calories per head against 2,600 for the British. The withdrawal of banking deposits is strictly controlled, with the top amount of withdrawal per month fixed at the equivalent of fifty pounds sterling. Secretary General Herbert Lehman of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration declared on May 11 that the Administration will not supply food to Germany, whatever may happen, while General Dwight Eisenhower stated that Germany must feed herself by her own effort.

The Germans are being placed under the "iron control"—a term used by Henry Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War—of the occupying Powers. They cannot, and they do not, expect assistance from the victor nations. On account of the devastation of arable lands and of the difficulties in the present sowing season, Germany will be faced in the winter with a food crisis of the utmost gravity. The victor nations will draft several millions of Germans for repairing the damage caused by the war. The Germans, General Nikolaus von Falkenhorst, former commander of the German forces in Norway stated, we will have to serve the British and Americans as hewers of wood and drawers of water for a hundred years.

GERMAN HOAX DISCLOSED

Existence of 'Werewolf Troops' Was One of Goebbels' Biggest Fakes

Domei

ZURICH, May 22.—As a result of the activities by the police force of the American army in the last one month in the Ruhr region the "Werewolf Troops," much propagandized by the Germans immediately before the collapse of Germany, have now been found to be one of the biggest hoaxes conceived by Reich Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, according to the AP dispatch from the Ruhr region yesterday.

The AP dispatch reported that more than 200 German youths are now being detained in the prisoner detention camp of the American army. These young Germans are being examined with regard to the alleged plan to fight in the rear of the Allied armies when they invaded the German territory. However, when the American army crossed the Ruhr region it encountered no resistance of such forces as the "Werewolf Troops."

The same dispatch adds that all that the American army found to be the activities of the alleged "Werewolf Troops" were some scribblings on the walls of a few houses in a town of the Ruhr region saying, "Watch Our Traitors! Werewolves Are Keeping a Sharp Look-out."

American officers who conducted the examination arrived at the conclusion that the "Werewolf Force" was a merely patched-up system organized by the Nazi Party based on the consideration that such a force would continue resistance for a long time in Germany.

News and Views

Who Is to Blame?

In his letter transmitting the 19th report to the American Congress on the Lend-Lease operations on Tuesday, President Harry Truman is reported to have declared "Lend-Lease and reverse lend-lease must continue as a military necessity on the scale required to build an overwhelming power which alone can save American and Allied lives and bring an early and complete end to this terrible war." The pertinent question naturally arises: "Who started this terrible war?"

The military operations in Europe have come to an end with Germany's unconditional surrender to the Western Allies and the Soviet Union after five years and eight months of destruction and bloodshed. But even there the war was born as a result of Anglo-American intervention in the affairs of the European Continent. The late President Roosevelt's famous "quarantine speech" at Chicago in October, 1938 in which he bombastically attacked Germany, Italy and Japan as aggressors was without doubt one of the principal factors which encouraged Britain, France and the other lesser powers to oppose Germany's struggle to restore her position as a first rate power and Germany's altruistic efforts to establish a new order in Europe. No one can deny that the interventionist actions of the United States in particular brought on the war that followed. The hostilities have come to an end but already even the American and British political observers are warning of the dangers of another war in Europe—this time between Anglo-America and the Soviet Union over the controversial Polish question and other difficult issues.

As for the war in the Pacific, it is of deliberate American making. This has been brought to light from time to time in statements of the Japanese Government clarifying the history and outcome of the ill-fated Washington negotiations. They proved that the then megalomaniacal President Roosevelt did not desire a peaceful settlement and that he wanted war with Japan. They proved that Roosevelt demanded such impossible concession from Japan knowing that in the end Japan would be forced to resort to arms in sheer self-defense. In this connection one can recall the remark "I got the Japanese just where I want them" attributed to President Roosevelt when told of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

It is to laugh when President Truman clamors for "an early and complete end to this terrible war" when it was of his predecessor's making—a predecessor to whom he owes his present position. For without Roosevelt's playing of politics to assure his election to the fourth term, Henry Wallace and not Harry Truman would have been his running mate in the presidential election of last year. The significance of Truman's lamentation is that he knows fully well American casualties, already stupendous, will reach colossal proportions as the war against Japan is carried to its most intensive stage. The call made this week by American naval authorities to shipbuilders throughout the country for all-out efforts in the construction of aircraft carriers is just another instance of the heavy blow America has suffered in the war against Japan.

President Harry Truman's reference to the "unconditional surrender" of Japan is for no other purpose than home consumption. Clearly it is to stimulate the war weary American public, now breathing a sign of relief for the first time from concern over Europe and desiring a quick end of the fighting in the Pacific. For Truman is more than aware that the Japanese were never stronger in their determination than now to fight the war to the bitter end.

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OWNER of new, well-made imported corselet (large size) desires to exchange for any foodstuff.
Apply Box 71, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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Apply Box 86, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH BOOKS; grammar, etymological vocabulary, reference books and text books, for young Japanese students of English. Apply Box 41, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LATEST model, medium size, Westinghouse electric refrigerator.
Apply Box 89, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OIL Cooking stove, Japanese made, in perfect condition, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 77, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SPARE G.E. Mazda Lamps (Brand New), for Eastman Moving Picture Projector.
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STANDARD Corporation Records, Standard Corp. Records Daily News Section, Standard Daily, Dividend Edition, Standard Stock Offerings, Standard Trade and Securities, also Index to Listing Statements of the New York Stock Exchange, above issued by Standard Statistics Co., Inc., all possibly, or any of these books will be sacrificed to earliest bidder.
Apply Box 87, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

CARPETS, nice material, several pieces of different sizes wanted. Apply Namiki, care of Philippine Embassy, No. 18 Fujimicho 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku.

BICYCLE for children (18 inches) wanted immediately. Please state price and other particulars.
Apply Box 76, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

CHILDREN'S shoes wanted. One for about 4 years old, one for 9 years old, and other for 14 years old. Will pay good price.
Apply Box 79, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LEATHER gaiter wanted immediately. Please state particulars.
Apply Box 83, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, radios, radio-phonographs, electric razors, sewing machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours 1:30-4:30 p.m. Rhythm-sha, 2 Jimbocho Ni-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

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Apply Box 80, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UMBRELLAS—adult size for man and woman
Apply Box 84, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WHITE or cream oil-paint for furniture. Will pay good price or exchange with foodstuff.
Apply Box 90, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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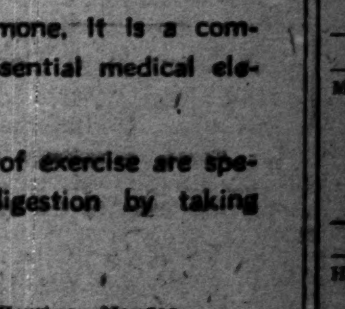
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TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1945

The Competition for "Democracy" in China

A competition in "democracy" is being conducted vigorously in China today. The Chungking Kuomintang has held its Sixth Congress for the discussion of a constitution in conformity with the pledge of a constitutional government made by Chiang Kai-shek at the beginning of the year, while the Chinese Communists, preceding this, have held their Seventh Congress and made public their political principles. The Congress held by the Chungking Kuomintang was the first in the nine years since 1936, while the Chinese Communist Congress was the first in the seventeen years since the meeting held in Moscow in 1928.

In both cases, the problems of the participation of the people in politics and the democratization of China were featured in a strenuous effort to garner the support of the Chinese masses. But in their concrete contents, the programs of the two factions stand in fundamental opposition. This fact proves that a compromise between the Chungking Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists, for which protracted negotiations have been held and which frequently has been erroneously reported as having been finally reached, cannot after all be accomplished and that the two irreconcilable factions are now striking out in completely opposite directions. It is emphasized by the declaration of Mao Tse-tung at the Yenan meeting in which he described the constitutional government planned by Chungking as "disguised democracy" and predicted that joint operations between Chungking and the United States would develop into an armed suppression of the Chinese Communists which would prove to be the starting point of a new civil war in China.

The conflict manifested by the two congresses is indeed the start of a new, bitter political struggle in China. How unfortunate it is for the Chinese people that this political struggle is more than ever instigated and aggravated by the international influences which lurk behind the scenes.

In the case of both the Chungking Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists, this unfortunate situation has arisen because over a protracted period of time they neglected their duty to act as intermediaries between the people and their political rights and affairs. In the absence of a constitution and of permanent legal organs, it should have been the duty of these parties to serve as binding forces, for there was none other to carry out that function. But, to take the case of the Chungking Kuomintang as an example, it may be seen that the party congresses have been held only in order to strengthen the position of the faction controlling the regime and to force its policies upon the people, rather than to promote the political unity of the Chinese masses. It follows that the leaders of the party, that is, those who formed the Chungking regime, prevented the congress sessions from being held whenever there was danger that the people might criticize or denounce the regime's policies.

Should the people of China look back over the past nine years, during which not once was a congress convened, they would recognize the fact that this period was indeed one in which the destiny of China demanded the calling of congresses if the party was to have performed the function of linking the people to their political affairs. But during this unprecedentedly important period, the Chinese masses were not once given the opportunity to express their true will. They were merely commanded to engage blindly in resistance against Japan and today they are being rushed along the road to alien enslavement. This period of dictatorship and suffering is purported by Chiang Kai-shek to be the "period of political tutelage" as prescribed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, but its actual character is enough to show how serious a limitation there will necessarily be on any constitution born out of such a "period of political tutelage." The forthcoming constitutional government may therefore be an extremely satisfactory one for Chungking's dominating political clique, but for the Chinese masses, who in fact should have the real right to decide China's destiny, it is bound to be a bitter disappointment.

In regarding the coming constitutional government, the Chinese people should note that it is not forthcoming as the result of the recognition of a righteous demand arising from within China itself, but is being advanced in response to a foreign demand. It will therefore serve as a step to facilitate the subordination of the country to the international influence which conceives of, and lusts after, China merely as a lucrative future market. In this connection, it must also be noted that the United States, which up to the beginning of this year supported Yenan's professedly democratic character and assailed Chungking's reactionary stand, has turned about face and is now directing its support clearly toward Chungking. This view is supported, among other things, by Mao's declaration.

It is obvious that such a shift in the attitude of the United States was not dictated by any consideration as to which regime would be more conducive to the establishment of a true democracy in China. The United States only desires a Chinese "democracy" which will be subservient and convenient to American capital. As long as the democratic competition in China is being conducted along these lines, there can be no real constitutional government in China.

Business

A smart buyer telephoned for price on a carload of canary bird seeds. Later he asked if the same price would hold good on half a car. Having been assured of this, he later called up and wanted to know if the price would be the same on five hundred pounds.

The seller finally agreed to make the same price. Later he called up and wanted to know if the same price would hold good on one hundred pounds.

The dealer, very much out of patience, replied: "If you will send your darn old canary over to our store, we will feed him for nothing."

Mistake

"A fine youngster," said the elderly man to the young mother, sitting opposite him on the train. "I hope you will bring him up to be an upright and conscientious man."

"Yes," smiled the fond mother, "but I'm afraid it's going to be a bit difficult, as. . . ."

"Oh, nonsense," continued the adviser, "as the twig is bent so is the tree inclined."

"I know it," agreed the mother, "but this twig is bent on being a girl, and we are inclined to let it go at that."

What the Clock Does

Jack: "Grandpa, we've been arguing whether the clock stands or sits on the mantel."

Grandpa: "It is half past eight by the clock and it is only a quarter to eight therefore I should say it lies on the mantel."

How to be a Detective

"It's easy to tell if it's a friend or a bill collector at the door."

"How?"

"Just wait a while....and if it's a bill collector he won't go away."

Wedding Anniversary

Wife: "This is our 10th wedding anniversary. Let's have duck for dinner."

Husband: "Why kill the duck for what happened 10 years ago?".

A Year Ago Today

May 25, 1944

Our Forces completely occupied Loyang, the strategic base of the Chungking army in the First War Zone.

• • •

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden stressed the necessity for "fullest and closest cooperation" between Britain and the Soviet Union.

MEANING OF ORIENTAL CULTURE

Influence of West Must Be Guarded Against

Editor's Note: Mr. Tetsuzo Tanigawa has an article entitled "The Orient and the Occident" appearing serially in "The Yangtze River," in which he stresses the pride of Oriental culture and the significance of our responsibility to protect our cultural traditions. Among the many books which he wrote there is one with the same title as this, "The Orient and the Occident." The following is the gist of his article:

We want to discuss first the pride the Orientals hold in their cultural traditions. Now let us see how much this has to do with the First World War and the Second World War, which are the two greatest events since the dawn of the twentieth century. There are not a few who think that these great world upheavals have brought on to their traditional culture a sort of scientific and technical revolution, and many are the Europeans who fear this might be the end of their European culture. But it is not necessary for us to think that way for we are not Europeans; only we must live in our pride as Orientals. Even with individuals, if they have no pride in themselves, they are a worthless lot. If a man is a full-fledged individual he must have something in which he takes pride and for which he thinks it is worthwhile to live. So, we as Orientals must live with such pride. And to hold up such pride there is no other way but to found it upon our old cultural traditions. If in the fate of the future of mankind, our traditional culture should become worthless, then we must lose half the meaning of what is worthwhile to live for. For us, therefore, who think of the fate of the Orient, there is nothing more important than to protect our traditional culture and keep it alive. Just to safeguard it would not suffice; we must keep a new life in it; we must not only maintain it afresh but also make it a basis for the creation of a new culture. In short, unless we have faith today in the great implications our cultural traditions carry, we would not know where we are really headed.

Many Cultures Destroyed

However, the fate of a culture is by no means alike; there are many cultures that, in spite of such a wish of the people concerned, have been pitilessly and almost fully wiped out off the face of the earth. For example, there is African culture. And further, there is the Maya culture of North America, and also the Inca culture of South America.

About African culture, many people think that Africa is a dark continent inhabited by savages. But as a matter of record, Africa had a culture which belies such a conception. According to the reports of sea captains who touched the African coasts from the fifteenth to the seventeenth centuries during the period of the great New World discoveries, Africa was not such a dark continent inhabited only by savages. This is supported by Leo Frobenis, a noted German racial historian who made many trips to Africa, and according to his "African History." He writes:

"In perusing the reports left by those sea captains who touched the African coasts from the end of the Middle Ages to the Renascence, we find that those captains who landed on the Gulf of Guinea were surprised to discover the existence of a high state of culture. There they found some streets being lined up orderly with trees, inhabited by well-dressed natives, and farms well attended. When they went up to the Kongo Kingdom—this was a kingdom in those days—they saw the people clothed with silk and velvet. The national system was also well organized. It was the same with the Mozambique Coast on the eastern shore of Africa. After all, Africa was not a dark continent inhabited only by savages. Then, why was it that it became a dark continent stocked with uncivilized people? The change was due to the slave trade with which those splendid coastal states were completely destroyed."

Africa Is Sacrificed

What was it that prompted the slave trade? It was motivated from the necessity of developing the new continent of America, and for labor Negro slaves were in great demand. In other words, by reason of the slave trade those fine African coastal states were completely ruined, and with it African culture vanished.

To support this claim, the interior conditions in some parts of Africa still retained the semblance of what was reported by those captains from the fifteenth to seventeenth centuries. This is attested to by the reports rendered by later explorers who went to Africa from the latter part of the nineteenth century to the first of the twentieth. Both Livingstone and Stanley, the famous African explorers, found to a more or less extent those orderly streets still lined with trees, well-dressed natives, well-cultivated farms, and a well-founded national system. The time Frobenis made his first African exploration in 1906, he found, as he says in his reports, that the conditions existing in the Kassai Sankuru villages of Kongo were about the same as described by those captains of the olden days. There the natives carried waist weapons which had fine engravings on them. Their daily utensils were artistic, comparing well with those used in the Romanesque Age of Europe. Besides these, the inhabitants generally looked tidy in their appearance, deportment and etiquette, thus indicating the universality of their culture. This is the substance of the reports made by those later explorers.

But this was also eventually destroyed through the inroads of European influence, as was the case in the coastal states through the slave trade. Then finally was concocted the myth that Africa was a dark continent from olden times inhabited only by nude savages. In a word, it may be said that this was the myth gotten up by the Europeans to cover up their own crime of slave trading.

Maya and Inca Cultures

Still sadder is the fate meted out to those Maya and Inca cultures in the Americas. Maya culture reached a much higher plane than African culture. According to researches made recently, the Mayas even had their own almanac and writing, and some of these remnants are still found in Mexico. These, however, being only the remnants, their culture was completely wiped out long ago.

Then question arises if those same people will not attempt to destroy our Oriental culture. From what they did to other cultures, they might have done it in the past if they could. But why they could not do it is because ours, compared with the Maya, Inca and African cultures, was much higher in attainment. It was so high and noble that they themselves obtained much benefit from it.

According to Bacon, modern culture was born of the compass, gunpowder and printing, and the origin of these owes much to Chinese inventions. As everybody knows, the origin of the compass is traced to China. Though the origin of gunpowder is not clear there are records supporting the claim that gunpowder was in use in ancient China, being already used as a war weapon during the Chin and Yuan periods. As to printing, though the use of metal types was invented in Europe, printing technique could not have developed as it is today unless there was paper to go with it. And the invention of paper is a contribution of China. There was paper, however, in ancient Egypt known as papyrus, and sheep skin in Europe was used as paper from very olden times. These papers meant no more than using tree leaves, and it was impossible to produce them in great quantities. Mass production became possible only from the use of plant fibers, and the invention of this is traced to China, as in fact this sort of paper was already in use during the Han period. Later, paper was introduced to Asia Minor from China during the reign of Emperor Yuansung as a result of the war between the Chinese and Arabian forces near Samarkand, Central Asia, in which the Chinese army was defeated. Among the captives were found some paper makers. With these paper makers in captivity, the Arabians established a paper manufactory near Samarkand, in A.D. 751. It was in the twelfth century when the Europeans learned for the first time from the Arabians the new art of paper making.

Japanese Culture

However this may be, and whatever recognition the Europeans gave to Oriental culture, especially to that of China, it is patent that ours was quite different from the Maya, Inca and African cultures.

In this connection, let us go into the old Japanese culture. During the European Renassance many were the Europeans who came over to Japan. Among the earliest arrivals there was a Jesuit Father, Francis Xavier. And in the reports Xavier sent home from Japan in those days, we can see the high respect he paid to the Japanese cultural level of that time. He repeats his praises and says that the Japanese had attained a splendid cultural standard from the bottom of society up. The same was indicated by other Europeans and later arrivals, including missionaries, shipwrecks and envoys. Such being the case, it is evident that their consideration of Japanese culture and that of China must have been much higher and quite different from the way they thought about the Maya, Inca and African cultures.

And yet, inspite of that, those Occidental vandals would not hesitate in the least to uproot Oriental culture if they had the opportunity. This was evidenced from the fact that during the Boxer uprising in China they burnt down the old palace in Peking and destroyed many treasures. Even now they are committing vandalism in India where, we know for a fact, they are consistently destroying the relics of cultural traditions. As a means to attain their end, they would not hesitate for a moment to destroy Oriental culture. It is, therefore, incumbent upon us to keep this always in mind. Remember what they did in this war to the Japanese temples, shrines and other cultural sights.

Use Different Method

Although we are to safeguard our cultural traditions by all means, yet we are to notice, as of recent occurrence, the methods they are employing now are not exactly like that they used previously. This was the impression given me each time I visited China, as I observed their cultural activities connected with their Christian missionary work. They seem inclined, particularly the Americans, to respect Chinese culture, evidenced from their recent doings, instead of deriding it. Yet we are in great doubt as to how much real sincerity there is behind their pretense. As everybody knows, America got into the Orient, particularly in China, after all other nations. And naturally, to build up her economic and political interests, she must have thought the best way was through her cultural activities. We cannot but help to think in this light.

This is clearly seen from the way America treated her American Indians who were indigenous to North America. The number of the native Indians whom the Americans killed since the colonial days must run up into many millions. Yet in those colonial days they set up a constitution under the name of freedom, equality and humanity. To them the Indians did not mean anything like equal human beings. The freedom, equality and humanity they extolled was meant only for Europeans; hence the Indians were looked down upon as being below human beings. So their Declaration of Independence was arbitrary and lopsided.

Such being the case, anybody can see their common attitude between the treatment of the African slaves and the destruction of the Maya and Inca cultures. And for that matter, if necessary, they would not hesitate to do the same to Oriental culture.

Mistaken View Spread

However, it is regrettable that such being the case the fact is not sufficiently recognized throughout the world. This is because the world's history to date is that which was gotten up by the Europeans who omitted intentionally to mention any such facts and circumstances as were disadvantageous to themselves. Perchance, if there was an exceptional man who wrote down facts as facts, it would be rather hard to convince the general reading public of the world on this point. But after all, we are not Europeans; since we are Orientals we must endeavor to reconsider the world's history from our own standpoint and with an attitude different from the Occidentals.

So far, I am afraid that I have been too critical of their shortcomings. I am not, however, so narrowminded as to deny the benefits they have conferred upon us. We have learned much from them and this I frankly admit. And also I am not one to deny the present tendency of culture which has become scientific and technical. But at the same time, looking far into the future, into the fate of mankind, I cannot believe in the present cultural tendency, the scientific and technical tendency of culture, as being of permanency. Much less do I even dream that this is going to be the only culture to survive. On the contrary, it is my firm belief that the present tendency must be overcome sooner or later for the benefit of the future which is held out to mankind. But at its present stage, to work bluntly against this tendency is not the way to overcome it; we must try to curb it by working with it. In other words, our endeavors must lie in eventually overcoming it with something more consistent with the welfare of mankind. I do not believe that the present state of so-called scientific and technical culture as being a true blessing to mankind.

Now in looking at matters from such a broad standpoint, I believe that the time is coming for our Oriental culture to survive with a new meaning. For this very reason we must not lose sight of the noble character of our Oriental cultural traditions. We can never permit this culture to be destroyed like it was done in Africa, Maya and Inca. This we must safeguard by all means. By protecting it we must be the motive power to create a true culture.

I do not propose, however, to go back to the past; my eyes are ever on the future. But to have my eyes on the future with my hope going with it does not imply that we can forget the past. The future must be built upon past traditions. If otherwise, we would not know where we are standing; we will be all up in the air. A true culture is that which must be founded upon traditions. No culture has any value in it which is not rooted in traditions. Thus I have observed the distinction between Oriental and Occidental cultures, and included in this latter is the American culture founded in a new country, which has practically no pride of traditions.

Luck

"Isn't it remarkable that Brown's luck should stay with him to the very last?"

"How is that?", queried the other.

"He was operated on for the removal of a pearl he had accidentally swallowed while eating oysters and when the pearl was examined, it was found to be valuable enough to pay for both the operation and funeral."

Altered

"Daughter," said the father, "your young man, John, stays until a very late hour. Has not your mother said something to you about this habit of his?"

"Yes, father," replied the daughter sweetly. "Mother says men haven't altered a bit."

HARRY TRUMAN

Exposed War Extravagances Without Fear or Favor

The American Magazine Time on Nov. 6 runs the following article on Harry Truman:

II

World War II was the real turning point for Harry Truman. He wanted to stop Government waste. He made a 35,000-mile trip across country, at his own expense, inspected countless Army installations. Back in Washington, he said: "It doesn't do any good to go around digging up dead horses after the war is over. The thing to do is dig this stuff up now and correct it." The Senate agreed and the Truman Committee was born.

As his first act Harry Truman lured from the Justice Department able, hulking Hugh Fulton, an ex-Wall Street lawyer who had convicted Utility Tycoon Howard Hopson for mail fraud. A relentless investigator, Fulton proved to be more than just a sound investment, he became the brains and the workhorse of the committee, which numbered some of the Senate's ablest members—Democrats Hatch and Kilgore, Republicans Burton, Ball and Ferguson.

The committee did more than dig up dead horses, it constituted itself a spur to the Administration, the Army and Navy. It pounded away at shortage after shortage—aluminum, rubber, zinc, lead, steel, manpower; helped force the President to abolish OPM, forced the Navy to abandon outmoded landing ships.

Truman eschewed sensational exposures. For one thing, he was eager to work with the men of his party in Washington to correct abuses before they became public. For another, he did not want to offend his new boss, Franklin Roosevelt, or to impede war production.

But as his fame grew, so did his self-confidence. He did not hesitate to lay blame on the highest quarters, as witness his colloquy with Senator Vandenberg in August 1941:

Vanderberg: Who is responsible for this situation (bad organization of the defense program)?

Truman: There is only one place where the responsibility can be put.

Vanderberg: Where is that—the White House?

Truman: Yes, sir.

The Truman Committee made Harry Truman a Vice-Presidential candidate. He became by far the most palatable compromise in the range between Henry Wallace and Harry Byrd.

Harry Truman did not want the nomination; he went to Chicago primed to promote Jimmy Byrnes; when his own boom began he was so worried that he had to be repeatedly told that he was Mr. Roosevelt's real choice. Then he was "cleared with" Sidney Hillman's P.A.C., which cheerfully took him as second choice, and the nomination was his.

On the stump Truman has remained very much himself, getting off homely remarks, standing at attention whenever bands play the Missouri Waltz (thus forcing the audience to do the same), plugging all local Democrats as a regular party man should. (In California he thus endorsed Hal Styles, Democratic candidate for Congress, who had been clearly exposed as a one-time member of the Ku Klux Klan).

Many Americans have now seen the man who might succeed to the Presidency. They know his standard answer to reporters who ask him if he feels qualified to be President: that newsmen of the Senate Press Gallery have voted him the civilian who, next to the President, "knows most about the war."

What is his measure? He is modest, honest, healthy, simple, kindly, straight-forward, with a pleasant sense of humor, the average level of Congressional intelligence—which is higher than U.S. voters often think. His defects are lacks; he is obviously not a man whose nobility of purpose, splendid idealism or farsighted vision of the American destiny has ever stirred or could ever stir the country. He is not known as the sponsor of any legislation of importance, let along of any profound or seriously progressive measures; he has never notably participated in debate on taxes or economic measures. He is a small-town politician who has learned to conduct himself inoffensively on the national stage, and who has to his credit some good work honestly done; a man as neat and grey as his double-breasted suits. There is no reason to suspect that he would make a great President—and there is no reason to believe that he would be the worst.

In Los Angeles, Harry Truman, discussing his own vocation, said: "A politician is the ablest man in a government, and when he's dead they call him a statesman." At 60, Harry Truman is very much alive.

End

U.S. WARTIME INFLATION

So-Called Capitalistic Nations Are Hard Hit

(The Diamond Magazine)

Inflation, being an accompanying evil of war, hits belligerent countries of both sides. Some countries are hit harder than others, and the phenomenon is ascribable to the issuance of war currency which becomes necessary as a result of domestic war activities.

Particularly is this noticeable in the Anglo-American nations, the so-called capitalistic nations. Even in the Soviet Union, whose war economic structure is based on socialism, there is the tendency of inflation which no one will deny. Although we have no reliable data with which to know in detail the currency situation of the Soviet Union, the rapid rise of her commodity price level and even that alone, would suffice to show how she is fixed on this direful question.

Now, America takes prides in her abundant natural resources and her great productive power. But far from not having any inflation to speak of because of her great materialistic power, America, too, is suffering from it.

Altough the amount of bank deposits in the country has more than doubled up since 1939, the currency in circulation has, since, expanded more than three times.

Of the expanded currency, what strikes us most is the increased use of notes of big denominations. In comparison with dollar and five-dollar notes, the increased circulation of 20-dollar, 50-dollar and 100-dollar notes is conspicuous. Even 1,000-dollar notes are being freely used. The following brief table shows how these notes have expanded in circulation from the end of 1939 to the end of 1944:

Denominations	End of 1939 ($1,000,000 unit)	End of 1944 ($1,000,000 unit)	Ratio of increase
Dollar notes	559	937	67%
Five „ „	1,019	2,078	103%
Ten „ „	1,771	5,789	226%
Twenty „ „	1,578	6,731	337%
Fifty „ „	460	1,829	297%
One hundred „ „	919	3,765	309%
Five hundred „ „	191	516	170%
One thousand „ „	425	939	120%

From this table we can see, that, whereas the top ladder of circulation was formerly occupied by 10 and 20-dollar notes which also have made a great stride in expansion, what is most conspicuous is the increased use of 50-and 100-dollar notes. Even 1,000-dollar notes show a bigger expansion proportionately than that of one-dollar and five-dollar notes.

Workers' Incomes Rise

The cause of this expansion in the use of large notes is laid to the increased income of factory workers who have the least access to banking of all classes of people but who demand large notes for convenient keeping. Yet, it does not mean the hoarding of so many large notes; on the contrary, the large notes are being as freely circulated as small.

Now, going into the subject of incomes, the national income for 1944 is estimated at $150,000,000,000, of which the income of the laboring class is $44,000,000,000—more than three times the $13,000,000,000, labor used to make in peacetime. The income of the farming class, at $20,000,000,000, also shows an increase of two and a half times over the average of $8,000,000,000 for the five years from 1935 to 1939. This shows the income of the laboring class is far better than that of the farmers. Nevertheless, the laboring classes on the whole are experiencing the pinch in their living, with the tendency showing signs of getting worse. This situation is reflected in their demand for wage increase and in the persistency with which they continue strikes. On the surface, the price level has not gone up so much but unquestionably, black market dealings are rampant. In short, the expanded circulation of large currency notes is attributable to the increase of income and to the prevalence of black marketeering. And these two causes plainly indicate the vicious inflation now existing in America.

What has been stated above is up to the end of 1944, but in the four-months that have since passed, inflation has undoubtedly further aggravated. As if in fear of this worsening tendency, the American Government has come to cut down on its next fiscal year's budget. There are still two months before the new fiscal year starts in July, and that the inflation will get worse within the next three months is not hard to imagine.

Slang

A very nice old lady had a few words to say to her grand-daughter.

"My dear," said the old lady, "I wish you would do something for me. I wish you would promise me never to use two words. One is "swell" and the other is "lousy". Would you promise me that?"

"Why sure, Granny," said the girl. "What are the words?"

Curing Deafness

"Is your husband doing anything to cure his deafness?"

"No, he has decided to wait until the children have finished taking music lessons."

Japanese Calculating Machine

Among the many things which Japan imported from China in ancient days, and which she has developed and perfected to a state in which the imported article is recognized as something typically and characteristically Japanese is the soroban known to the West as the abacus.

The soroban and the abacus, however, are not the same, although they have been used for the same purpose and are somewhat similar in form. For the soroban is a highly popularized instrument for calculation which requires skill and experience, while the abacus is a crude and antiquated implement which is practically forgotten in the West since the rapid development of written calculation became the basis of mathematics in that part of the world. Furthermore, the invention of the adding machine and various other mechanical contrivances has forced the abacus into oblivion.

In an entirely contrary position, however, is the Japanese soroban. It has been developed and popularized to such an extent that it is an absolute necessity in the field of Japanese calculation.

It is used by the old man who keep a night stall on the street, by the shop-boy in the drygoods store, and the clerks in the biggest banks and the largest concerns in the country.

The soroban is believed to have been originally introduced from China by Kanbei Shigeyoshi Mori, a Japanese mathematician who went to Cathay to study, and returned to Nagasaki some time during the Bunroku and Keicho (1592-1611) eras.

In the Kansei (1789-1800) era a carpenter by the name of Kichigoro Murakami who lived in the remote village of Kamedake in Unshu (Shimane Prefecture) happened, by chance, to hear of the soroban. He immediately investigated the art of soroban making. And after long and untiring efforts he succeeded in producing an original instrument of superior quality which later spelled fame and fortune for his village. Today the best soroban in Japan are those produced in this remote Shimane village, bearing the earmark Kamedake.

Since then, for five generations covering about 50 years this, village has continued to produce the best quality articles despite the scarcity of materials. Although the soroban is being produced on a large scale in various places throughout the empire, the Kamedake Soroban Company, established in 1923 is the largest organized factory in the country. It employs 60 skilled workers and annually manufactures 30,000 articles.

Of the 430 families in Kamedake, a little over 200 people are employed in this business. About 70,000 soroban are produced yearly and a great many sent to Chosen, Taiwan and China.

The Kamedake soroban is well known for its durability as well as its artistic appearance. Although various imitations are to be found none can be compared in quality with this particular product, which is made with specially selected material and undergoes careful examination before it is put on the market.

Kamedake is known for the exquisite craftsmanship with which its soroban are made. Furthermore, it is characteristic of these soroban that the longer they are used the smoother they work and the more valuable the article becomes, owing to the peculiar lustre which is brought out by use and age.

Special varieties of wood are chosen for the different colors and qualities of the beads. For example the plum is used for brown beads, boxwood for yellow, red sandalwood for dark brown and ebonywood for black. The wood of an old single-petaled white plum tree is considered to be one of the best species to make beads, but this is extremely rare.

The next highest prized wood is the boxwood which is found in Hiroshima Prefecture. The fine ringlets which make a natural design on the beads, as well as the ideal weight of the wood, is what makes this species so highly valued by soroban makers.

A certain tree of the birch family known in Japan as [illegible], which was discovered in Chosen is valued today as one of the best species for bead-wood.

The quality of the wood used for the frame of the soroban also helps to make superior articles. The Japanese oak is highly valued, but the best articles are made of imported wood from the [illegible] Islands.

Red sandalwood and ebonywood are considered to be the most appropriate. As the frame of the soroban is extremely fragile, and particularly the corners being delicately put together, the choice of the wood is extremely important. The more roughly and heavy built soroban often have a single sheet of wood nailed on the back which destroys the delicacy of the article, but which undoubtedly makes it stronger and more durable.

Last but not least in importance are the bamboo pivots on which the beads are attached. The beads must slip smoothly, but at the same time it should not be too slippery. The adjustment between the wood of the beads and the bamboo of the pivots to make just the right combination is a most delicate and difficult task.